THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 51. **BALTIMORE, MD. APRIL 19, 1836.** **Vol. II**

☞ THIS publication is the *successor* of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**, and is published at the office, on the *west side of Light, near Pratt street*, at FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*, payable in *advance*. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1836.

LARGE YIELD OF CORN.

There was raised the last year on the plantation of Fulton Fleming, Esq. of Virginia, eleven hundred barrels of corn from an eighty acre field, which is nearly fourteen barrels to the acre.

THE SEASON AND YIELD OF CORN.

A letter to us dated Galway, Saratoga county, New York, April 7, 1836, says that "the snow is 2½ feet deep, and the roads impassable."

The same letter in speaking of the yield of the 8 row yellow flint corn, observes, "I have raised rising 120 bushels to the acre planted the 7th of June, although this was late."

VALUE OF THE DURHAM STOCK.

A letter to us from an extensive breeder in Kentucky, says:

"I sold 3 steers of the short-horn breed last month, that were fattened in Fayette and Bourbon counties, for $625. Two of them were taken to Mobile and sold for $550."

A PRESENT OF SEEDS.

Our gallant townsman, Capt. J. J. Nicholson, during his present cruise in the Mediterranean, procured a collection of flower and other seeds, and sent them to his valued friend *Hezekiah Niles*, Esq., of this city, with a view of having them distributed. By the latter gentleman we have been designated as the medium of distribution, and we shall now fulfil the trust with becoming emotions of pleasure and pride—pleasure, that by the selection, our subscribers will be benefitted, and pride at being the unsolicited object of an appointment congenial to our feelings, and mingling with its performance, associations which, though we may not mention them, bring unmixed delight to our mind. To behold the brave and generous commander of one of our men of war, far away from the home of himself and family, busily occupied in collecting seeds of value to beautify the gardens and parterres, and enrich the fields of the land of his birth, is a sight full of moral beauties, and evince more nobility of soul than would a thousand acts of *mere* bravery, for while the latter are often but the result of physical courage, the former must be received as the unerring evidence of feelings which add lustre to the human character; and this disinterested attention of Capt. Nicholson to the interests and pleasures of his countrymen, will, therefore, not fail to endear him to their affections, and commend him to their esteem.

In the days of ancient republics, the commander of armies was sometime summoned from the plough to lead legions to battle and champion a nation's cause. Deeds so full of glory—so replete with the patriotism that distinguished that heroic and chivalric age, have not been without their historian to transmit them in unfading traces to posterity. Age have succeeded age—nations have risen and fallen, and those republics, which gave birth to the illustrious men, whose love of country we now recall to mind, have shared the fate of most human institutions, and been numbered with the things that have being only in story; but still the brilliant achievements of those who found pleasure from the toils of armies in exchanging the implements of war for those of husbandry, live in the unfading recollection of the world, and though the republics which it was once their pride to serve have been succeeded by monarchies, their examples will continue to preserve in freshness a love of freedom which ultimately must batter down the barriers which power have erected around the institutions of kingly governments, and man, in the dignity of his nature—the fulness of his rights—and the fruition of his hopes, will come forth as the living evidence that he is capable of self-government. But let us turn from the eras of other days and the memory of the men of those times, to the subject under consideration.

We have already explained the motive of Capt. Nicholson, in forward those seeds to the United States, and it may not be amiss to express the deep sense of gratitude we feel towards him for this renewed testimonial he has given of his love of country. The example thus set his brother officers, is worthy of all emulation; and we hope it may serve to remind them that the splendor of a soldier's arms is not dimmed by occasional devotion to the cause of husbandry: and we seize this occasion to say, that it will at all times, as upon the present one, be a source of pleasure to us to be the medium of transmission between any of the officers of our navy, who may confide to us the trust of distributing to our common countrymen, any seeds which they may collect abroad.

As the lot of seeds sent in by Capt. Nicholson, is not sufficiently large to allow of our giving each of our subscribers a portion, we have added a few sorts at our own expense, which we ask them to accept as the offering of those whose highest ambition it is to render themselves serviceable to the agricultural community.

We have reserved a few of nearly all of the kinds of seeds sent by Capt. Nicholson, with a view of propagating them, and should we be successful, will take pleasure next year in making another and more extensive distribution.

Baltimore, March 30, 1836.

To EDWARD P. ROBERTS, Esq.

Editor of the Farmer & Gardener:

DEAR SIR: I do not know how so well I can carry into effect the good intentions of my old and valued friend, Capt. *Nicholson*, of the Potomac frigate, (now attached to the Mediterranean squadron,) than by sending a box of seeds, which he transmitted to the United States, to me, into your charge for distribution. Your opportunities are ample for doing good, and your will, I well know, is fully equal to your ability to give it wholesome action.

Yours, truly, H. NILES.

U. S. SHIP POTOMAC,

Mahon, 30th Oct. 1835.

My dear Sir: I send you by my friend Mr. Thornton, purser of the Delaware, a collection of seeds which I promised you. My only regret is, that I have not been able to obtain a greater variety of them, and to forward them to you at an earlier period. The hemp and clover seed are considered peculiarly valuable, and in the distribution of them I hope you will not forget Col. C.

The mortality among the cattle to the eastward, for want of food, should teach a lesson of providence not easily to be forgotten.

ROOT CROPS, &c.

We gave in our last number several methods of cultivating the potato, and endeavored to point out as the policy and interest of farmers to attend more to the cultivation of root crops generally, as being eminently conducive to the comfort of stock of all kinds; promotive of economy in the whole range of farming business, and peculiarly fitted to improve the tilth of land; and it shall be our present purpose to pursue the subject by describing the modes by which those species of root-vegetables which we desire to see cultivated may be successfully grown.

BEETS.

The best soil for beets is a rich sandy loam, but they will grow on any soil if proper care be taken to prepare the ground. Manure well with long stable or compost manure, plough deeply and thoroughly, pulverize the ground by frequent harrowings. Plant *thinly* in drill from 1 to 1½ foot wide; as soon as the plants are about three inches high, thin them out to the distance of about 1 foot apart. The ground must be stirred through the season, kept loose, and no weeds be permitted to choke the growing roots.

They should be planted from about the middle of May till the beginning of June, for a fall crop, and must be taken up early in November. To keep them, after taking them out of the ground, they should have their tops trimmed off and be laid away in a dry state, in a dry cellar where they will be secure from frost. If kept in the dark so much the better. In this way they will keep sound during the entire winter. This root is highly nutricious and is justly esteemed one of the most delicious table roots, besides being one of the best promoters of milk that can be given to the milch cow. In England where the subject is, probably, better understood than any where else, it is universally given by the most distinguished feeders to fattening stock; and, as it is said, with decided advantage, to both hogs and bullocks.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

This excellent root should be sown early in May. The ground should be well manured and prepared as for turnips, and of course well ploughed and harrowed—then lay off drills 2 feet apart, and one inch deep, drop the seed about 18 inches asunder: keep the ground well stirred and clean; and, in all after cultivation throw the furrow or soil from the root.

In July you may begin to strip off the first crop of leaves, which must be carefully pulled, and only such taken off as incline or bend towards the earth. As soon as the first crop of leaves have been gathered, stir the earth about the root: from 20 to 30 tons of leaves and roots, it is stated on respectable authority, have been produced on one acre of land.

Horses, cows, hogs and indeed all kinds of stock feed kindly on the root and leaves of this vegetable; and what is still better, thrive well: for milch cows there is nothing which can be given them more productive of milk.

RUTA BAGA.

We come now to speak of what in English husbandry stands pre-eminently forward in the catalogue of root-crops—what in fact forms the basis of the system in all the sheep and cattle districts. Through its means England, proper, has within the last century doubled, if not triplicated her stock of domestic animals, and thus added to the wealth of the empire, to that of individuals, extended the comforts and means of living to both man and beast, and given to real property an enhanced value, very far exceeding in amount, all the most sanguine anticipations, which had been previously formed.

The most suitable soil for the Ruta Baga is a rich sandy loam, which should be manured freely with ashes, ploughed deep, and well pulverized. Lay off your rows 27 inches apart; put the seed in with a drilling machine, or if you have not got one, you may very profitably substitute a common black bottle, putting a quill through the cork and mixing dry sand with the seed; sow thin, and when the plants are about 3 or 4 inches high, thin them out to the distance of about 14 inches asunder. As soon as they are of a size to cleanse, pass the plough through them, throwing the furrow from the ball. Their subsequent cultivation will depend upon the season, condition of the soil and necessities of the plant, which must, until the leaves shadow the space between the rows, be kept well stirred and clean: for all working of them after the first ploughing, the cultivator is the most suitable instrument, both on account of the quantity of labor thereby saved, and the peculiar fitness of this implement for all kinds of drill husbandry.

If you have an abundance of manure, you may plough it in broad-cast; but if your supply is scarce, you may apply it in the furrows or drills; upon the top of which you must sow your seed, which should be previously soaked in a solution of chamber-lie, sulphur and saltpetre for 12 hours; then strain the liquid off the seed, immerse them in fish or Seneca oil for an hour or two; strain off the oil, roll them in plaister and sow them.

The *time of sowing* is not so easy of being fixed. The general rule in Europe, is, to put them in a month earlier than the common turnip; but we question much whether this rule would invariably apply in our country, certainly not in any great extent of district, and we are rather disposed to think that the main cause of the failure of large crops of this root, in many instances, arises from the fact of the sowing being delayed too late.

According to our judgment the sowing in the middle and southern states should not be delayed beyond *June*. In the state of New York and further east, they are frequently sown in the latter part of the month of *May*. They may, however, be sown in the month of *July* and succeed well, if the frost of the fall be long delayed.

One other plan of cultivating them is to turn up two furrows together and sow on the top.

If the ground be well adapted to their growth, be well manured, finely pulverized, and the root itself carefully cultivated, a very large product will without fail be the reward of the husbandman's toil. From five to fourteen hundred bushels have often been raised on an acre.

In England where their value is known and properly appreciated, they are fed to horses as well as hogs and cattle. At first they are given to horses mixed with corn, but afterwards with hay only, the corn being entirely discontinued, and on this food alone, the fact is well established, that horses have been kept at hard work for two months at a time, continuing during the whole period in good health, condition and spirits, competent to the performance of full work, eating the roots with avidity, and even preferring them to corn.

These roots are said to possess the singular property of binding to a healthful extent, instead of relaxing the bowels, and to this characteristic trait, it is ascribed that working horses, oxen and mules, are enabled to labor so advantageously when fed upon them.

Some idea may be formed of the value of these roots, as food for beasts of burden, when it is stated on good authority, that a Mr. Daikin of England, fed fifteen working horses for two months on the product of one acre alone. They possess the quality of rendering the hair of the animal fed on them fine and silky, and are said to cure the disease in horses termed the *grease*.

Besides yielding an immense mass of roots for winter food, they afford a very heavy body of tops, which are peculiarly grateful to stock of all kinds. The best method of securing these tops is

to cut them off, beginning to do so as soon as the early frost begins to set in; feeding them daily to hogs, cows, and indeed to stock of all kinds. The milch-cows eat them with avidity, and when a little salted they are devoured voraciously by the horses.

When the tops are fed off, the roots should be taken up and permitted to lie in the sun until the dirt on handling will fall off, when they may be stowed away in a dry cellar where they will keep, until the month of May, perfectly sound and good.

We noticed last fall a very excellent and judicious farmer throwing a furrow against either side of his Ruta Bagas, with a view of preserving them through the winter; and he assured us they would, thus protected, withstand our severest winters.

We are fully aware that it is hard to divert men from the ways of their fathers---we know that our agricultural brethren are not exempt from that failing which induces us to cling to the customs of our infancy—we know that, from these causes they are slow to enter upon any new branch of husbandry; but may we not hope that self-interest will induce one and all of them to devote at least *one acre* to this culture. Let them be magnanimous enough to make this small essay towards *reform* in their system of culture. So small an innovation upon their old cherished ancestral customs, is certainly not an unreasonable request to make, especially as they themselves are to be the recipients of the benefit to be derived.

CARROTS AND PARSNIPS.

With regard to the soil for these roots, like all others of the root family, they delight in sands, sandy loam, or gravelly soil, and like them too, the ground must be thoroughly manured, ploughed and pulverized. The manure to be used should be well rotted, if obtainable, and if not any other will answer. For field culture twenty-five to thirty double cart-loads of manure will not be found to be too much, and if a portion of it be hog-manure, so much the better. If the land be much moist, water furrows must be thrown up. The rows should be about 12 or 14 inches apart, the plants about 9 inches, which distance must be obtained by thinning out after the plants are a few weeks old. The ground must be kept loose and free from weeds through the summer.

In Guernsey where much pride prevails with respect to *butter*, the cows are almost entirely fed upon parsnips, and it is to their peculiar richness and nutritious qualities, that they ascribe the delightful flavor of that article.

The sooner they are sown the better, and the crop would always be benefitted by having the ground turned up the previous fall to be mellowed by the frosts and snows of winter.

TURNIPS.

The time of sowing and the manner of cultivating this article, are both so well known to every farmer that we shall not attempt to describe either, but will seize the occasion to say that he who would wish to see his stock generally, and his milch cows in particular, do him credit, and to secure full supplies of milk through the winter, should not fail to put in an acre or two for their special benefit; and in order that the fly may not destroy all the young plants, he should soak his seed, and top-dress the plants with ashes and plaster as soon as they are up, say 1 bushel of plaster and 25 of ashes to the acre. This we mean to be independent of the first manuring.

CABBAGES.

This prolific and generous old fashioned vegetable does not find as much favor in our systems of husbandry as it should. Every farmer who has any considerable number of milch cows, should plant a few acres in cabbages to feed them at that period of the summer when the pastures fail to afford full supplies of succulent food, as also to help out the other food through the winter. To attain both these ends on the same ground, it is only necessary to put down a double number of plants, and then cut every alternate one to feed through the latter part of summer, and early part of the fall, leaving the remaining ones for winter food.

CÆSAREAN KALE, OR COW CABBAGE.

The London Horticultural Society thus speak of this vegetable:

"This valuable and rare vegetable though little known in England, will soon rank high, both in cultivation and esteem; there being no species of vegetable resembling this prolific plant. Its peculiar qualities are, that in winter, particularly in severe frosts and deep snows, when other green fodder for cattle cannot be had, this plant from its elevation, (growing to the height of four or five feet,) and its natural hardiness, yields abundant and successive supplies, which is an important desideratum. The mode of using it for cattle is, by cutting off the large leaves as wanted, when a regular succession takes place throughout the winter. Very early in the spring, previously to most other vegetables, it produces vast numbers of most delicious sprouts for the table, equal in sweetness to Asparagus, so that it may be said to produce two crops. Cows fed on the plants give a greater quantity of milk, and the butter is of a richer flavor than when fed on any other vegetable. A matter also of great utility, is, that of its comforting and cheering qualities in the feeding of ewes in the winter, while suckling lambs."

"It should be sown in a plant bed in May, and transplanted in rows two feet asunder. It is so hardy and so prolific that it will vegetate well in any soil and climate, and prosper even in the shade of fruit trees."

CHAFF AS A MANURE FOR STRAWBERRIES.

We wish that this most delightful fruit were more attended to. The general impression has been, that our's is not the proper climate or soil for its cultivation; but this is evidently an error. We have seen as fine flavored and as large fruit of this kind, growing in our gardens, as any that we have ever met with in a more northern latitude. When properly attended, we know of no fruit which is more profitable. Last season, we planted half an acre of these berries. We picked from the land thus planted one bushel and a half, on an average, per day. The season for picking lasted six weeks, allowing five days to the week, was equal to thirty days. The amount picked therefore was forty-eight bushels for the entire season. These we readily sold at 25 cents per quart, which yielded us the aggregate sum of $360. This estimate is far from being exaggerated; on the contrary, it will appear much below the mark, when it is taken into consideration, that we used liberally of the fruit for our table, and as presents to our friends.

Our mode of cultivating the plant is this—early in December or January, and in some cases, even as late as February or March, we cover our Strawberries with pine or other straw. This we set fire to, and thus consume all the decayed leaves and suckers of the plant, which may have been left from the last season. Immediately after this operation we cover the bed with a moderate portion of cowpen manure or oak ashes (we prefer the latter if we have it) and over this lay rice chaff two or three inches thick.

The chaff, together with the manure, impart warmth to the land, and cause the plants to spring up much earlier than they otherwise would.—The berries are sooner in market, bear large and longer in season, and are in every other respect superior to those cultivated in the ordinary mode. Besides this, the chaff prevents the suckers from taking root; keeps the rain from filling the fruit with dirt, and throws off the too great operation of the sun from the berries while ripening.

South. Agriculturist.

Importance of Agricultural Improvement.—The improvement of agriculture is ever a matter of the greatest consequence as well to each particular country, as to mankind in general. It is peculiarly important to us as a commercial nation; the support of our trade depending on manufactures; those manufactures on the rate of labor, and the rate of labour in a great degree on the necessaries of life.—*Dossie.*

[From the New Orleans Bulletin.]

CULTURE OF THE SUGAR CANE.

There are but four varieties of the sugar cane in Louisiana, viz. the Creole, Otaheite, and two kinds of Ribbon.

The *Creole* is no doubt the cane first carried to Cuba from the Canary Islands. About 35 years ago it was brought here from Havana by Mr. Borce, who had no expectation of making any thing of it but rum, but on being brought to syrup, an experienced sugar maker from St. Domingo perceived that it would make sugar. This cane is yet in most general cultivation, and is found to be rich, juicy and soft—yielding perhaps sugar of the best quality. It rattoons, and gives a much better second year's growth than Otaheite. The Creole cane is found on exhausted lands not to attain a proper size.

Otaheite cane is a rich juicy cane, but hard and difficult to grind with horse mills. It rattoons badly, does not mature on fresh lands, and from its weight and size of tops is very liable to be thrown down with the ordinary winds.

The kind of *Ribbon* cane most generally cultivated, is characterised by great hardness, by maturing earlier and in fresher soil, than any of our canes, but like Otaheite, is large and easily thrown down. Very little, if any difference exists between the two ribbon canes, and the least liable to injury from frost, but it has not probably been sufficiently tested by experience to be relied on.

Cane produces seed in no part of the state of Louisiana. On the sea-board, where it attains nearest to maturity, it only blooms. It is said indeed, not to bear seed even in St. Domingo.

The culture of the cane, like that of most other plants, admits of such a variety of opinions, that it would be difficult to point out any as the best. Being practised by many, the following may safely be relied on by the experienced. The land being well ditched, is well broken up with the plough, from three to four feet apart, and four or five inches deep, in which the plant cane is laid down in double rows, which, being carefully covered with the hoe or plough, is the whole operation of planting. Cane is either planted before the sugar-making season, or as soon after as possible; what is planted in the winter is preserved by being carefully put in beds made by successive layers in such manner, that the tops and blades of each layer covers effectually the preceding one, it is very necessary that the end of every stalk should be made to touch the ground. When the cane comes up, it is worked very much the same way that Indian corn is. In such a climate as this, where it is warring against nature to cultivate this crop at all, it is of great importance to push its early growth by early and careful workings.

ON THE MODE OF MAKING SUGAR.

The mode practised in the State of Louisiana of making sugar, is substantially the same as that used in the West India Islands. The sugar making season may be said to begin about the last of October, and end the middle of January. Very often the crops are severely injured, indeed, almost entirely cut off, by severe frosts, within those periods; it is consequently, of the most urgent necessity, to push the work as rapidly as possible. To effect which, the hands are so divided, as to furnish the requisite labor to each division of the operation during the day, and regular relieves are established to carry on the work during the night. Cane is cut with a knife made for the purpose. That part only is hauled to the mill which is ripe, and is indicated by the dry leaves. Mills for expressing the juice are composed of three iron cylinders, placed either horizontally or vertically, and worked either by horses or steam. The horizontal steam mills are most approved, and are getting into very general use. From the mill, the juice of the cane passes directly through a trough to a box or receiver, placed near the largest of the kettles; of these the number is four or five, diminishing in size successively from the largest to the smallest, about six inches in diameter and proportionably in depth. The largest kettle is called the grande; the next the flambeau; the next the sirop, and the last the batterie—over a furnace placed generally by the side of the wall of the boiling house these kettles are put. Under the batterie the fire is made, which passes through a canal leading under the other kettles to the chimney, which is placed by the side of the grande. Intense heat and violent boiling being required, as much of the kettle as possible is exposed to the fire. Accordingly they are hung or suspended by their rims in the volume of flame that passes under them with great rapidity, in consequence of the great draft the chimney is designed to produce. The juice is passed from the receiver to the grande, where it receives the requisite quantity of lime, in the fixing on which quantity, great experience and attention is necessary, as in it much of the art of sugar-making consists.

Before it reaches the point of ebullition, the heat and lime cause the impurities to rise, which being carefully taken off with a skimmer, leaves the liquor in a state to be passed into the flambeau, and from thence, as required, to the sirop and batterie. As the quantity of lime is graduated by the contents of the grande, it should be entirely emptied before fresh juice is put into it. In the batterie, the liquor is boiled down to the sugar of chrystalizable point, when it is promptly drawn off into coolers. Much experience is requisite to seize the proper moment of drawing off, as on it greatly depends the quality and quantity of the sugar, and when filled, the sugar remains, till it is cooled to a little above blood heat, when it is put into hogsheads, placed on strong sleepers over the molasses cisterns. With a view to facilitate the escape of the molasses, the joints of the hogsheads are left very open, and three holes are made in the bottom, on which three canes rest on the inside. From forty to fifty-five gallons of molasses are supposed to flow from each hogshead of good sugar. A hogshead is understood to contain a thousand pounds of sugar, yet they not unfrequently have a hundred or two pounds more or less.

A cane crop consists of plants and rattoons, or the growth of the first and second years taken together, the average per acre is perhaps short of a hogshead, in the parish of St. James.

A plantation containing four hundred and fifty acres in cultivation, would have yearly three hundred down in cane, and the balance in corn and peas, supposing the rotation necessary to keep the land in good heart, to be observed. A plantation of such a size would at least require 60 prime hands to cultivate it properly, and perform the great additional labor of ditching and working on the levee and road; where the levee is bad or large, this force would be insufficient—such a force and plantation would be capable of producing, in years like 1828, three hundred hogsheads of sugar; but in such years as 1829, not more than one hundred could be expected, the medium between the two will not be far from the ordinary crop, of such a plantation and such a force, say two hundred hogsheads. It will probably be a safe mode to ascertain the expense of making any given quantity of sugar, to give a hand credit for what it is seen he can make, and then charge against it all his necessary expenses, and also interest on his own value, and apportionate interest on land and buildings, &c. In the estimate, the hogshead of sugar, with its molasses, is assumed to be worth $70, which is no doubt rather over the fact. The value of the sugar-house, horses and cattle, &c. is taken to be fifteen thousand dollars, and the land with the supposed quantity of cane, fifteen thousand. It is believed that there is no recent instance of such a property commanding less money. The account may be thus stated:

By 3½ hhds. sugar and molasses,		$223 33
To clothing,	$12 00	
Provisions purchased,	20 00	
Doctor,	8 00	
Proportion overseer's wages,	14 00	
Interest on his value, 10 per ct.	80 00	
Proportionate interest, cost sugar house, &c.	25 00	
Do. value plantation,	82 50	
Risk and deterioration of negro, 50 per cent.	30 00	
Cost 3 hhds. at $2	6 00	
Tax on negro,	1 00	
Sugar maker, 3½,	6 68	
		$280 16

This statement shows, that charging the ordinary interest on the investment and necessary expenses, there is an excess of $49,83 over the full value of the product of the hand's labor. Singular as this result may seem to those whose opinion of the profitableness of the cane culture rest on exaggerated reports that are industriously circulated, it is believed to be no less true, than it is illustrative of the fact, that in this and every other business, would present more signal instances of failures, than would be found among those who have attempted cane planting in Louisiana.

Silks—The Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette has received from Dr. Bowring a report recently made by him to the British government on the Silk and Wine trade of France. This report exhibits the immense importance to France of her commerce with us. The total amount of silk manufactures exported from France in 1832 was to the value of twenty-five millions of dollars. Of this amount nearly one half is of green silks, of which "the United States take one-third and in some years nearly half of the whole export." Of figured stuffs and other silk articles we are also the largest purchasers. It may be safely said, then, that France annually exports to the United States, ten millions of dollars worth of silk.

AN EFFICIENT AND ORNAMENTAL LIVE HEDGE.

Our admiration of a hedge in Hampstead, forming part of the enclosure of the late residence of *Dr. Hall*, induces us to extract from the Southern Agriculturist of January 1832, the following account given by that gentlemen of the *Tamarix Gallica*, of which the hedge is made. The plant somewhat resembles the cedar at a short distance, but is of a cooler and lighter tint, and more drooping, feathery and graceful in the form and disposition of its limbs and foliage. It grows rapidly; the shoots from cuttings of the last spring being at this time, from three to four feet in height. On plantations along the seaboard, it would give a new and very pleasing feature to the ornamented grounds.

"The Tamarix Gallica grows in Carolina with the vigor and luxuriance of an indigenous plant. It is met with in the South of France from fourteen to sixteen feet in height. In our latitude it becomes not only a loftier tree, but attains to greater bulk in the trunk and branches. It is remarkable for its drooping and graceful foliage. It flowers in July and presents to the eye long cylindrical clusters. The corrola and stamens are white or rose coloured. It attracts myriads of bees—is easily propagated by cuttings, and has been to me a matter of some surprise, that recourse has not been had to it for the purpose of a quick set hedge. The cuttings used, are to be taken from the branches of last summer's growth.

I have found them to succeed best when selected of the size of a moderately stout stick and three feet in length. The cuttings to be laid in a straight trench at the distance of two and half feet from each other and buried obliquely half their length. The months of January and Febuary are the most seasonable for planting them, In the course of two years, an excellent and imperviable living fence is obtained. The facility with which it is raised in the lower sections of Carolina, must render it of inestimable value to the rice planter. It delights in atmosphere, teaming with saline exhalation. Its leaves are found early in the morning weighed down under masses of dew of a strong briny taste, and presenting a beautiful appearance. The cuttings laid in a trench extended along a raised bank (such as usually encloses land reclaimed from the marsh) would soon exhibit a dense and impenetrable thicket. It here vegetates with peculiar facility, and revels in a soil most congenial to its nature. When it has reached the height of four feet, it should be carefully plashed by nicking or cutting half through the different branches on their upper sides. They are thus made with a very little pressure, to fall in any requisite position. The smaller lateral twigs may be so plashed as to close all the lower vacancies and thicken every part regularly through. The Tamarix requires regular pruning once a year. It is easily confined to any defined height by the use of the saw, the labour necessary to accomplish this object being inconsiderable. It may not be improper here to mention, that the fibres of the root become in time so intimately and minutely blended with the soil, constitute no trifling addition to the strength and durableness of the bank. The tides frequently overflow it without the least injury to the vegetable health of the hedge; or detaching from the soil which inundations would otherwise sweep away.

The preceding observations derive much strength from what is known of the Tamarix in other climates. European writers inform us that it is found on the exposed coast of England, especially towards the sea; in the north of Africa along the Mediterranean, and in most situations on the shores of Greece. It is supposed to have been introduced by the monks from the coast of Normandy into Cornwall, and thence its cultivation was extended to other parts of England. I have thus far endeavored to render worthy of notice, a brief sketch of the natural character and cultivation of the Tamarix Gallica, with a view to its employment as a hedge; my experience of its advantages has not exceeded the success of an experiment confined to a small extent of land, but sufficient reliance may be placed on the conclusions it teaches, to invite the exertions of the agriculturist on a scale more commensurate with the utility it promises to secure him."—*Charleston Mercury.*

LABOR-SAVING MACHINES.

An important subject to farmers, is that of labor-saving implements and machines. There is one great advantage in these, which is generally overlooked. By enabling the farmer to despatch his business, his work is more completely under his control, and he is enabled to guard against loss or damage which might be the consequence of more protracted operations. Thus for instance, in using the horse rake, he is not only enabled to accomplish the same work with one quarter of the expense he would otherwise have to employ; but by enabling him to perform it so much more expeditiously, he can take advantage of the weather, and have many acres of hay upon the ground without the danger of having it spoiled by rain: as the speed with which he may collect it with a horse rake, enables him to anticipate the approach of wet weather. Thus, independently of the *immediate* amount of labor it saves, it prevents the troublesome operation of drying wet hay, after it has once before become fit for the mow or stack. Again, by the use of the planting or drilling machine, one man is enabled to do the work of several; this is one item of saving; but in addition to this, it very often happens that a crop may be planted with it during a favorable season, and while the ground is in the best possible condition, while, without it, the work might be protracted till the ground is rendered unfit by heavy rains; and a loss of many bushels to the acre sometimes arises from crops being planted out of season.

A vast amount of labor might be saved by employing a moderate share of thought and contrivance in constructing or procuring, and arranging, some of the simpler and more common kinds of labor-saving machinery. Threshing machines have become very common, and many are connected with a portable horse power, which may be separated from the machine and applied to other purposes. This may be easily, and it sometimes is, attached to a circular saw, (the cost of which is comparatively small,) and the expensive and laborious operation of sawing wood by hand, is rendered expeditious and easy. It may also, with a little contrivance, be made to work a straw cutting machine, a turnip and potato slicer, a corn sheller and other similar machines, which are commonly worked by hand; and this may be frequently done while it is driving a threshing machine, or performing other work. We have known a fanning mill to be connected with it, and worked by it, the threshing machine being situated on a floor above, so that the wheat fell directly from it into the hopper of the fanning mill, and passed out ready for market. We have also heard of a pair of burr-stones placed in a barn, which could be driven by the power of a thrashing machine, and used for grinding food for domestic animals. By a little attention and thinking, numberless similar conveniences may be devised. Improvements of this kind should not however be adopted, until calculation has proved that from the amount of labor they will be required to perform, the ultimate saving will more than counterbalance the immediate cost.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CULTIVATION OF THE DAHLIA.

This flower has lately been called the Georgina, but without good reason, as there is no other called the dahlia. It is a native of Mexico, but has been brought to such perfection in England, that it is more indebted to that country than to the land of its birth. The climate of the United States is strikingly congenial to its habits, and it grows with great luxuriance: the difference existing in that particular, between growing here and in England, is very remarkable. In a respectable English catalogue, the height of the Alexandrina victoria is stated to be three feet; while in this country one of the same flower have often exceeded twelve feet. If there is no error in the English statement, the difference appears to be almost incredible. It has become quite fashionable, its many fine qualities and striking beauties having brought it into deserved estimation. When the weather gets warm, about the end of April and beginning of May, you will observe the young shoots which have forced their way through the old stem which is left with the root; split this down, so that a shoot may remain with each piece. Plant in a rich soil in the borders three feet apart, or in clumps, selecting a variety of colors, and placing the tallest growing kinds in the centre. Put the root two inches below the surface, and if it has but one good eye it will make a prettier plant than when it has more. After it has grown about three feet, take some day when the ground has been softened by rain, and drive in a stout stick, from six to ten feet long, about eighteen inches into the ground, near each plant; but take care not to let it be so close as to injure it; or the sticks may be put in at the time of planting. Let the stick be made from 1½ inch plank, planed smooth, with a pointed and notched head, and painted green. The branches of the dahlia are extremely brittle; and if your garden is exposed to the sweeping winds which often occur in the fall, you must tie every branch very carefully to the stick: this will always be the safest plan; otherwise the expectations of a year may be laid prostrate in an instant. Sometimes a few forward buds will open their premature beauties to the burning beams of a July or August sun, but their lustre is quickly dimmed. The latter end of September, some seasons all

October, and sometimes part of November, witness the dahlia in all its glory. The brilliancy of the flowers may be preserved for several days, by shading them. Some of the kinds are inconceivably splendid, and no flower exhibits such a variety of all that is rich and magnificent in colours. What a pity it is, that with all its desirable properties, it should be so tender. The frost operates upon it like a pestilence, and when that has taken place, the stem must be cut off two or three inches from the ground, and after a few days the root taken up and exposed to dry for some time, then cover it well in *dry sand*, and put it away in the cellar to remain through the winter. A few very dwarf kinds may be planted in pots; but generally they look unsightly, and do not thrive so well as in the open ground.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

Fxtract of a letter from *Charles Gale*, Esq. of Milton, (Pa.):

"While I am writing to you on business I may as well communicate to you my experience of from 18 to twenty years, respecting the 'Hessian Fly', which, previous to that period, had frequently proved very destructive to my wheat crop. Close observation showed me that it almost invariably attacked early sown wheat in the latter part of autumn, and after experience also proved, that wheat sown late, was equally liable to destruction by the ravages of that insect, in the following spring. I then adopted a middle course; sowing my wheat, if possible, between the 27th of September and the 8th of October, and have never suffered $10 loss by the Hessian Fly since I adopted that course. I however am convinced that my crop now in the ground is materially injured by the insect, in consequence of the very warm and unseasonable weather that we had last October and part of November. This, however, is one of those exceptions that will sometimes occur in general rules; the effects thereof cannot be guarded against."

NOVEL METHOD OF RAISING CUCUMBERS.

After all that Gulliver and doctors have said against cucumbers, they are still a welcome dish upon most tables, and when eaten in moderation are probably healthful. That they are not so when eaten immoderately is, we have no doubt, also true. Cucumbers are most sought after early in the season, and we have picked up our pen to tell how we managed last year to have them in perfection long before they were plentiful in market.

Having cleared the soil to the depth of 12 or 15 inches from a space 4 feet in diameter, we placed an old nail keg in the centre, and filled up around with fresh manure, and covered it over with 6 or 8 inches of earth, forming a mound of a foot or more in height, and six feet in diameter, with the open ended, empty keg in the centre, into which in very dry weather we could pour water which would escape into the manure through the openings, and prevent the perishing of the vines. The seed were planted on the mound, (not in the keg, for that was empty,) in March, or in April; and the heat of the fermenting manure forced them up vigorously. We had heavy frost afterwards, and the surface of the earth was completely frozen but it was only necessary to lay a board over the plants, and the warmth below was amply sufficient to protect them. The only object in using the keg, was to prevent the water from running off and forming gutters down the side of the mound. The plan worked well, and as it is now about time to renew the experiment, we publish it that others also may enjoy the advantages. A frame for the vines to run upon is advantageous.—Germantown Tel.

SUGAR FROM BEETS.

Some time since, a few public spirited gentlemen of our city, impressed with a belief that something remained yet to be done for the improvement of land, near the city, projected a plan of cultivating *beets*, with a view of extracting therefrom "sugar." In order to a proper commencement of the project, they employed a person competent to the undertaking, to proceed to France, and there obtain a thorough knowledge of the best manner of promoting the growth of the beet, of procuring thence the saccharine properties with which that vegetable abounds. We have before us now, a piece of sugar purchased in the South of France, at nine and a half cents per pound, which is in every respect equal to the best loaf sugar, in appearance and taste. This is part of a large quantity obtained from beets, and will serve to show that the plan is feasible, if the sugar can be obtained at a sufficiently low price, in a country where labor is high—that can only be known by fair experiment. It is the wish of the gentlemen referred to, that the experiment should be tried. Those who are willing to aid the interests of the middle states, or who would have good sugar, from free labour, should lend a hand to the experiment, and contribute towards the expense.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Manufacture of Silk.—We have had occasion heretofore to speak of the success with which the power loom had been applied by Mr. Gay, to the weaving of Silk. But the only experiments which had then been made, had been made upon an old and very awkardly constructed cotton loom. Within the last three weeks, one of the new looms with improvements by Mr. Gay, adapted to the manufacture of silk, has been put in operation upon a piece of fine white Pongee Handkercheifs, three quarters wide. This loom has put at rest all doubt that might before have been entertained in relation to the practicability of weaving silk in this manner. We have several times made the observation, by marking the piece with a pencil, and the loom has woven an inch and a half of this fabric in one minute. Others have at different times witnessed the operation of the loom, and their observation of the result has been precisely the same. The speed regulated at one hundred and forty strokes of the lathe per minute, and the fabric which it turns off is in no manner inferior to the improved article. The girl who attends it is an experienced cotton weaver, and one of the smartest in the country. She affirms that she can without difficulty tend to four of them, and turn off one hundred yards of goods per day. What will Louis Phillippe say to that?—*Providence Journal.*

ON A METHOD OF PREVENTING THE ATTACK OF CATTERPILLARS.

At the season of the year, says Mr. Brown, of Pinefield, when catterpillars generally attack fruit trees and bushes, the following method of preventing their attacks may not prove undeserving of notice. Let a hole be bored in the stem of a tree as far in as the heart in a direction sloping downwards about a foot from the ground. Into this hole pour a little mercury. Close up the hole with a peg, not very tightly fitted in. Cut the top of the peg smooth, with the bark of the tree or bush, and then put a little tar in it to prevent water getting in the hole. This I have found a sure and safe method of not only preventing attacks of caterpillars, but of driving them off the tree, and it is not yet I believe publicly known —*Quar. of Agriculture.*

The Tomato.—A writer under the signature of *Medicus*, in a New York paper, is putting in a word in time for the Tomato, so that farmers and gardeners may have a plentiful supply for the next season. From its ascertained wholesomeness, he says, the demand for it was doubled last year of what it ever was before, and he anticipates a similar increase the coming season. A gentleman near New York cleared, he states, eighteen hundred dollars last summer on a small farm by rearing the Tomato.

KENTUCKY LIVE STOCK EXPORTS.

Mr. James Renfro, who resides at Cumberland Ford, (Ky.) has furnished the editors of the Lexington Observer, with the following statement of the quantity and value of live stock, which has been driven from various parts of Kentucky, across the Ford to the southern markets, during the past year:

Horses	4716	prob. val. in market,			$533,860
Mules	1951	mules included,			
Stall'd Beef	2486	do	do	do	104,370
Shoats	2887	do	do	do	18,000
Sheep	1320	do	do	do	5,280
Hogs	60,187	do	do	do	1,037,802
					$1,699,312

To preserve Corn from the depredations of Moles—Pulverize 1 lb. of copperas, dissolve it in as much water as will cover 2½ bushels of corn —let the corn remain in it 24 hours, and the Moles will never touch it.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Large yield of corn—the season and great yield of late corn—value of Durham bullocks—a present of seed from Capt. J. J. Nicholson of the U. S. Navy—root crops, &c., their mode of culture and value—chaff as a manure for strawberries—importance of agricultural improvement—culture of the sugar cane—consumption of French silks—valuable plant for live hedge—value of labor saving machines—cultivation of the Dahlia—the Hessian fly and a preventive—novel method of raising early cucumbers—sugar from beets—the manufacture of silk in Providence, R. Island—mercury preventive of catterpillars—the tomato culture—Kentucky live stock exports—copperas soak for corn—advertisements, prices current, &c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	8 00	8 75
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	80	85
White,	"	80	85
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18	18¼
FEATHERS,	pound.	48	..
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	—	1 50
FLOUR&MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	7 75	8 25
Do. do. baker's	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 87	7 12
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	6 81	—
" " wagon price,	"	6 75	—
City Mills, extra,	"	—	7 00
Do.	"	6 87	—
Susquehanna,	"	6 75	—
Rye,	"	....	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	—	5 25
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	—	—
Orchard,	"	none	—
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	—
Herds, or red top,	"	—	—
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	18 00	20 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	9 00	9 25
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	18	—
second,	"	16	—
refuse,	"	14	—
LIME,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	—	—
OATS,	"	44	45
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	87	90
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	4 50	5 00
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	92	95
Susquehannah,	"	92	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 75	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 38	1 45
Red,	"	1 30	1 38
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	38½	—
" in hhds.	"	35½	—
" wagon price,	"	34	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	2 75	—
To Wheeling,	"	3 00	—
		washed.	*un towa*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	55 *to* 68	30 32
Full Merino,	"	48 55	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45 48	26 28
One half do.	"	40 45	24 26
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40	22 24
Pulled,	"	38 40	23 24

A GARDENER.

A person possessing a general knowledge of gardening in all its branches, and of farming, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above capacity. He can give the best recommendation as to character and capacity.—Address applications to W. B. through the editor of this paper. All applications by letter to be post paid.

mar 8

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	15	17
Shoulders, do	"	12	—
Middlings, do	"	13	14
Assorted, country,	"	—	13¼
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	20	22
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 75	1 81
CHOP RYE,	"	—	1 87
EGGS,	dozen.	—	12
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	7 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 75	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	—	—
Mackerel, No. 2, 9 25;—No. 3	"	—	6 50
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	15	—

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank, ... par
Branch at Baltimore, ...do
Other Branches, ...do

MARYLAND.

Banks in Baltimore, ...par
Hagerstown, ... ¼a
Frederick, ...do
Westminster, ...do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do
Do. payable at Easton, ...do
Salisbury, ... 5 per ct. dis.
Cumberland, ... ¾a
Millington, ...do

DISTRICT.

Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, } Banks, ½.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, ... ¼a
Chambersburg, ... ¾a
Gettysburg .... do
Pittsburg, ... 2a2½
York, ... ¼a
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1¼a2
Delaware [under $5] 3a4
Do. [over 5] .... ¼a¾
Michigan Banks, ... 5a
Canadian do. 5a

VIRGINIA.

Farmers Bank of Virginia ¼a¾
Bank of Virginia, ... do
Branch at Fredericksburg do
Petersburg, ... do
Norfolk, ... do
Winchester, ... do
Lynchburg, ... do
Danville, ... do
Bank of the Valley, ... do
Branch at Romney, ... ¾
Do. Charlestown, .do
Do. Leesburg, ... do
Wheeling Banks, ... 2½a
Ohio Banks, generally 3a4
New Jersey Banks gen. 1¼a2
New York City, ... ¼a
New York State, ... 2½a3
Massachusetts, ... 2a2¼
Connecticut, ... 2a2½
New Hampshire, ... 2a2½
Maine, ... 2a2¼
Rhode Island, ... 2a2½
North Carolina, ... 2½a3
South Carolina, ... 2½a3
Georgia, ... 3a3¼
New Orleans 5

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED, TREES, &c.

25.000 TREES, of the Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry, can yet be supplied, and 50,000 Cuttings, ready prepared for planting, with ample directions for their management and culture.

The Trees raised from cuttings the last year, and managed according to these directions, attained the height of 5 to 6 1-2 feet, although the season was unpropitious.

Genuine SEED, in paper parcels, at $5 each, which can be sent per mail if desired.

Orders for Trees, Cuttings or Seed, must contain a remittance by draft or otherwise, or refer to a house in New York, that will become responsible for the payment in two or three months.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Greenhouse Plants, Bulbous Roots, and herbaceous Plants of every kind.

Of the splendid double Dahlias, the collection comprises all the most rare and exquisite varieties, recently brought to notice in Europe; the prices are very moderate, say from $3, 4 1-2, 6, and $10 per dozen, and they are packed and shipped in the most careful manner.

Of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, the assortment is the most extensive in America, and embraces a great number of choice new varieties, never before offered to the public, as will be seen by reference to the catalogues.

Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and a liberal discount and credit is allowed to venders.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,
Lin. Bot. Garden & Nurseries, near New York.

ap 19 9t

IMPORTED STOCK FOR SALE.

THE EDITOR of the *Farmer & Gardener, Baltimore*, is authorised to sell the following valuable animals *imported* in November last into this country by their present owner, whose opportunities of obtaining the very best stock in the British Empire, is a guarantee of the superior excellence of the animals now offered for sale.

One improved short horn Durham BULL, calved March 24, 1834; he was got by Col. Craddock's Buckingham, dam by Scipio, g. d. by Old Stephen.

Scipio and *Stephen* were the property of Mr. CHARGE, one of the most eminent breeders in Durham.

Stephen was directly descended from *Comet*, which was sold for 1600 guineas. Old Buckingham won the Barnard Castle prize in Durham, and was got by Ephygum, dam by Young Rockingham, g. d. by *Wonder*. Ephygum was by Old Rockingham, and won a premium in Manchester.

His owner writes of him that "he is a majestic animal, and stands as the Durham breeders say in broad cloth; he is two years old, and is such an animal as would baffle any attempt to put a price upon him: his docility, admirable symmetry and perfection entitle him to rank as a pure short horn bull of the first class—he cannot be surpassed."

His price is $1,200.

A beautiful fashionable roan full blooded improved short horn Durham COW, just rising *three* years old, of great size and beauty of form; she was got by Architect, dam by Rob Roy, g. d. Thornton's George, g. g. d Burdon.

Architect was got by Highflyer, dam by Lady Brough.

Highflyer was sold to Capt. Davis, at Mr. Mason's sale, (of Chilton, England,) for 210 guineas.

The price of this Cow is $500.

An Ayrshire COW, imported from Ayrshire, Scotland, is remarkable alike for the richness and quantity of her milk. Her cream is so butteraceous as to require but from 16 to 18 strokes of the churn to convert it into butter. Her price is $300.

☞ All letters upon the subject of their purchase to the editor must be post paid. ap 19 1t

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale, the thorough bred improved short-horn Durham bull *Superior*—he is a beautiful roan, was bred by Stephen Williams, Esquire, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and was calved July, 1831.

Superior was got by Frederick, dam Yellow Rose by Young Denton, (963)
g. d. Arabella (imported) by North Star (460)
g. g. d. Aurora, by Comet (155)
g. g. g. d. do by Henry
g. g. g. g. d. by Danby, (949)
Frederick was got by Wye Comet
Dam Tulip by Young Denton (963)
g. d. Tube Rose 2d (imported)
g. g. d. Tube Rose
g. g. g. d. Tulip Comet (157)
g. g. g. g. d. Cherry by Ladeone.

Arabella and Young Denton were sent out by Samuel Williams, the American banker in London, to his brother in Massachusetts to improve the cattle of this country, and, says our informant, never did a man hit more luckily; for the stock from young Denton have not only proved of fine size and form, but deep milkers.

Superior has two crosses per Denton, and is a very square, compact built animal, straight on the back and legs, broad on the loin and hips, chest deep and broad, short and small in the leg, rather heavy in the head and neck. So far he has proved a sure and good stock getter. $50 have been refused for his calves by native cows. His price deliverable in Baltimore is $300.

Also, a Hampshire Down Buck, 7 years old—price $100—and

A South Down Buck, 1 year old this spring—price $50.

☞ All letters upon the subject of the purchase of either of these animals, must be post paid. ap 19

POTATO OATS.

100 Bushels *seed potato* oats—a choice article—for sale by JAMES MOORE,
Light, near Pratt st.
Mh 22 at the Maryland Agricultural Repository.

RUFFLE OATS,

For seed, may be had at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light street, Baltimore, by application to
mh 22 JAMES MOORE.

A SPLENDID HERD OF STOCK FOR SALE.

THE *editor* of the *Farmer and Gardener*, has been appointed Agent for the sale of one of the largest herds of improved Cattle, Durham, Alderney, &c. to be found in the country. They are the property of a deceased person's estate, and, therefore, applications should be made early. Among them are,

2 full blooded improved short horn Durham Cows, 7 years old each, with calves
3 do do do do do 9 years old
3 do do do do do 20 do
3 do do do do do 4 do in calf
3 do do do do do 3 do do
1 do do do do do 8 years old

—

15 full blooded improved short horn Durham Cows

3 full blooded improved short horn Durham Heifers, 1 year old each

2 do do do do Bulls, 3 years old each
1 do do do do do 8 do

—

3 full blooded improved short-horn Durham Bulls
1 half blooded do do do do 9 years old
1 do do do do do 7 do

—

2 half blooded do

2 half blooded Durham Heifers, 1 year old
1 full blooded Holland Cow, 10 years old
1 do Alderney, 17 years old
3 half blooded Devonshire Cows, one 2 years old, the other two 15 years old each.

Any person or companies wishing to purchase any portion of the above stock, will please address the editor of this paper. Pedigrees will be furnished. All letters upon the subject must be post paid. ap 19

H. B. BROOKE,

COMMISSION AGENT, 75 Pratt, 2 doors below Howard street, offers his services to his friends and the public generally for the sale and purchase of Produce and Goods of every kind and description.

For sale as above, a fine assortment of pure and genuine Garden Seed, from the celebrated establishment of Messrs. Prince & Sons, of Flushing, Long Island; and as their agent, will thankfully receive and forward with despatch orders for any of their superior Field and Grass Seeds, Garden and Flower Seeds, splendid Dahlias, Bulbous and Tuberous Roots, Trees, Plants, Vines, Evergreens, Shrubbery, &c.

Daily expected, an assortment of beautiful Dahlias.
ap 19 4t

WRITING!!

LADIES and Gentlemen residing in the country, and who may be desirous of improving their hand writing in a short time, are informed that on their visiting Baltimore, if they will call at Mr. Needham's WRITING ACADEMY, No. 146, Market street, between the Museum and St. Paul's street, they can have their writing changed from an awkward, cramped and illegible scrawl, to a beautiful, expeditious and uniform mercantile or epistolary hand in the short space of a few hours for the trifling sum of five dollars. Mr. N. promises to do more in the short time above specified towards eradicating vicious habits than by the ordinary method can be done in twelve years, or forfeit the sum of $500. The following is a testimonial from several of his pupils in Baltimore:

We the undersigned Pupils of Mr. NEEDHAM, (Merchants and Residents of Baltimore) take this method of publicly expressing our perfect satisfaction of the improvement already made in our Writing, and pronounce him to be equal, if not superior in talents as a Teacher of Penmanship to any one with whom we are acquainted:

Messrs.—James M. Riley—Charles Kettlewell, Jr.—Edward Lee—Joseph Price—George Thompson—Francis Fairbairn—James Somervell—R. S. Harlan—E. Cook, Jr.—John Thomas Wood—James Lord—Thomas R. Brice—William Cooper—Jacob Burnett—Edward Bolton—George Russell.—Misses—Mary Ann Power—Margaret Ross—Georgiana Tilghman—and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Stetson. March 29

GAME CHICKENS.

FOR SALE, five dollars a pair, Game Fowls, warranted to be of genuine strain. Apply to the editor. ap 5

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GRASS SEEDS, &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor of Sinclair & Moore, Light street near Pratt, tenders his thanks to the agricultural community, for the liberal patronage heretofore afforded to the Maryland Agricultural Repository, and respectfully invites the attention of farmers and others, to his stock of articles now on hand, comprising a large assortment of PLOUGHS of the most approved patterns, both wrought and cast shears, and of sizes adapted to all the purposes of agriculture—also Hill side and double mould board ploughs.

Corn cultivators of different kinds, those with five wrought tines generally preferred: Harrows of different shapes and sizes.

Corn shellers, the usefulness of which has been fully attested, and the increased sales of the last year, together with the many impressions of their utility, by those who use them, give evidence of their excellence—price $20. Subject to a discount of 5 per cent for cash payment.—Price from $15 to $30. Improved Wheat Fans, of different sizes.

Cylindrical Straw cutters, a superior article for cutting any kind of long forage, 20 inch boxes adapted to horse power, $75—extra knives per set $6. 14 inch box adapted to manual power $45—extra knives $5 per set. 11 inch box which has some recent improvements $30—extra knives, $3 per set. Common dutch straw cutters from $5 to $7 50.

Garden and Field Tools, such as spades, shovels, hedge shears, mattocks, grubbing hoes, pruning tools, and hoes in a variety of forms, &c. Cast steel axes, warranted, Wove wire for screens, fans, cellar windows, safes, &c. Cotton Gins made to order—Grain Cradles—Harvest tools in their season.

Machines for sowing clover seed, which distribute the seed with regularity over a space of 12 feet at a time.

Having an *Iron Foundry* attached to this establishment extra castings for ploughs of all kinds, Threshing machines, Horse powers, Mill work, window weights, &c can be furnished or made to order of the best quality and at moderate prices.

FIELD SEEDS.

Orchard grass, Herds grass, Tall meadow oat grass.—Timothy and Clover; also on hand a lot of Ruffle oats.—Buckwheat, Millet, Potato Oats, &c.

Retail sales mostly confined to town acceptances, or to cash for which a discount will be made on implements.
March 8th.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

No. 96 W. Pratt-street, Baltimore, Jan. 25, 1830.

THE proprietor avails himself again of the commencement of a New Year, to express his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their kind and liberal support of his Agricultural Establishment, and is happy to say that his ceaseless exertions to accommodate the public, have not been without a corresponding encouragement from them, and with his present Improvements and Machinery, he is able to manufacture his Agricultural Implements much better than formerly, and with greater facility, and hopes to merit continued patronage. He now presents to the public an article new in its construction, for grinding corn and cob for feeding horses and stock. To those who approve this mode of feeding, this machine is worthy their attention. Also, Corn Shellers to be worked by hand or horse-power. He has a variety of Straw Cutters; but his own patented Cylindrical Straw Cutter is not surpassed by any other implement of the kind in existence; he has recently made some improvements in their construction, which adds to their cost, and for which he has been obliged to add a trifling advance on the price of the small size:—his prices for them being as follows, viz:

11 inch Revolving Bottoms $30, with extra pair of knives.				$33
11 " Permanent Bottom 28,	do	do	do	31
13 " Permanent Bottom 43,	do	do	do	48
13 " Revolving Bottom 45,	do	do	do	50
15 " Revolving Bottom 50,	do	do	do	56
20 " Large size fitted for horse-power 80,	do	do	do	90

His variety of Ploughs embraces almost every description and size that are worthy of notice, from a small seed Plough to the large rail road Plough—Gideon Davis' Improved Ploughs in all their variety, with cast and wrought shares; these castings are now made on his own premises, of the best stock and with special care; a supply of them always on hand to sell separate from the ploughs when required. Ox Scrapers for levelling hills, &c.; common and patent Wheat Fans; Fox & Borland's spring concave Thrashing Machines, large and small size, and portable horse powers for the latter; also one of Z. Booth's 2 horse Thrashing Machines and stationary horse power for the same; Brown's vertical patent Wool Spinners, and Watson's patent Washing Machine, both very simple and useful machines for families; Harrows; double and single corn and tobacco Cultivators; superior grain Cradles; and a great variety of other farming implements of a prime quality, and all on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail

Likewise in store—Orchard Grass, Timothy, and Herds Grass Seed of superior quality.
mh 22—eo2m JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.



FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

WARRANTED GROWTH, 1835.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and superior assortment of GARDEN and RARE FIELD seeds, growth 1835.

All those seeds which can be raised to advantage in this country, are saved by careful seed raisers at the *Clairmont Seed Gardens*, near this city. Seeds which are found necessary to import are principally from the south of Europe, where they become so well matured, that their vitality is preserved much longer than those obtained from the humid climate of England.

Of the endless variety of *Cabbages*, *Lettuce*, *Peas*, *Beans*, *Cucumbers*, &c., none are retained but such as are known to be truly excellent.

The most prominent seeds received, and in store, are

250 bushels *Garden Peas* of various sorts.

95 bushels *Dwarf* and *Pole Beans*.

2000 lbs. *Cabbage Seeds*. About 35 fine sorts, among which are the *Scotch Early York*, *London Battersea*, *Flat Dutch*, *Globe Savoy*, *Early Harvest*, &c

150 *lbs. Cucumber seed*, about 12 sorts, among which are *Keene's Long Green*, Long Green Turkey, &c.

1800 lbs. *Radish seeds*—principally of *Short top Scarlet*, *Yellow* and *Red Turnip*.

300 lbs. *Beet and Mangel wurzel seed.*

50 *lbs. Green Curled Borecole*, or Scotch Kale, purple curled—blue curled, &c.

35 lbs. *Cauliflower and Brocoli*—best European sorts.

200 lbs. *Carrot seed*—for garden and field.

75 lbs. *Lettuce seed*—the curled Silecia, large white or Lazy, brown Dutch and Malta, are best sorts, the latter particularly fine for forcing.

270lbs. *Onion seed*—several French and American sorts.

Also—*Tart Rhubart seed*, *Tomato*, *Egg plant*, *Squash*, Black and Orange *Salsafy*, *Spinach*, *Peppers*, *Ockra*, *Flag Leek*, *Cress*, *Celery*, *Endive*, &c.

FIELD SEED.

60 *bush. English and Italian Rye grass seed.*

50 do *Green Sward grass*, for yards, &c.

1,200*lbs. Scarlet Trefoil* or *clover*, *Trifolium Incarnatum.*

800 *lbs. Lucerne* or French clover.

50 *bush. English* and *Poland* oats.

250 *lbs. Skinless* or *Huskless oats*—new—great product.

150 bush. best English and American *Early Potatoes.*

100 *lbs. Gama Grass seed*—this grass bears cutting every 15 days, and of course the product is immense.

50 bush. White and Yellow Field corn.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Jr.* Seedsman,
Light st. near Pratt.

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

5000 Gama Grass roots will be received, and for sale about the 20th of March. By obtaining roots of this valuable grass, farmers will gain the advantage of two years over seed plantation.

March 1 ROBT. SINCLAIR.